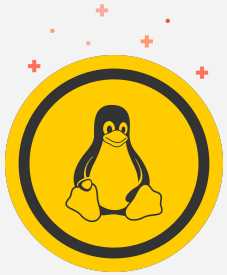


GET TO LINUX

Start now!

Agenda

- What makes Linux great and why to use it?
- What is Linux?
- Terminal, Shell & Pompot
- Basic commands

What makes Linux great and why to use it?

Open source software

Good Development Environment

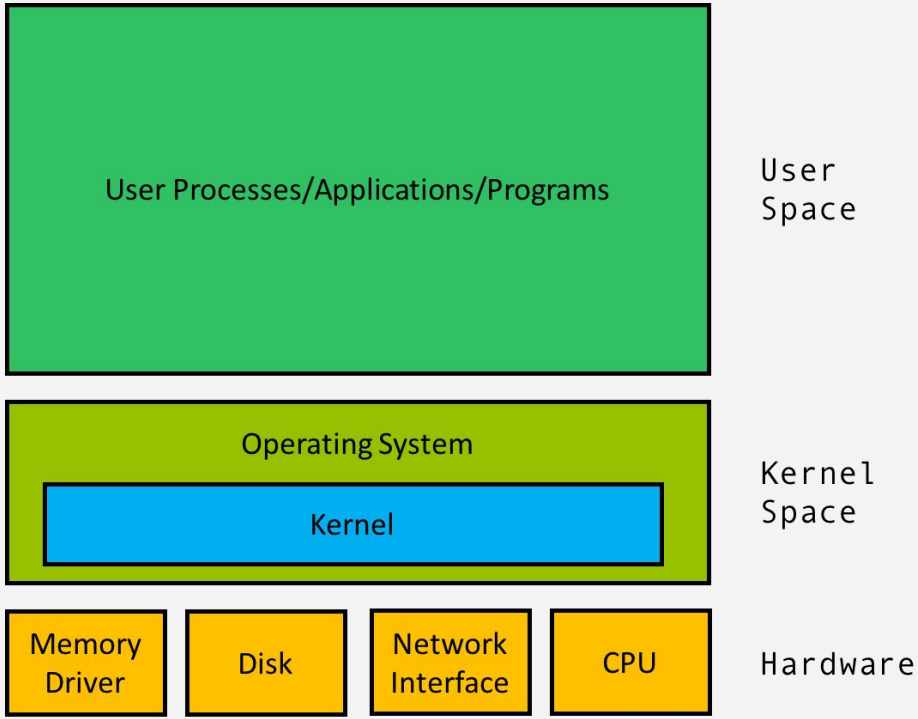
Much more!

Privacy and Security

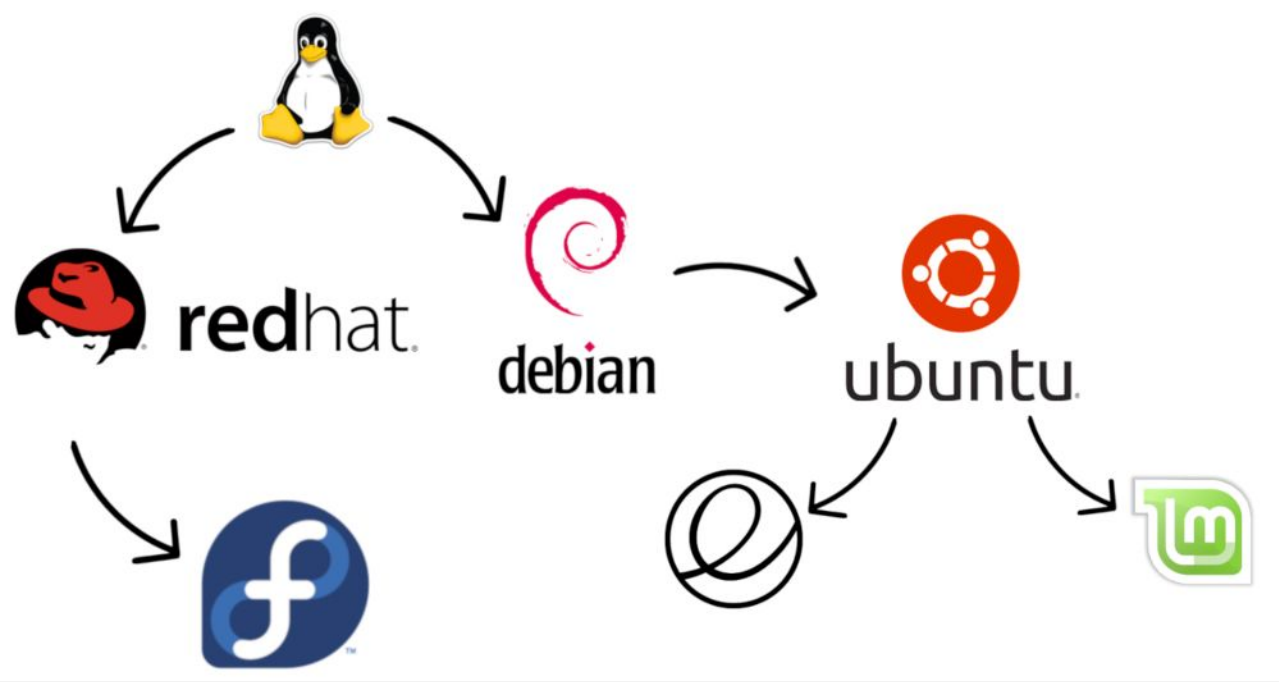
Required in Companies

What is Linux?

Linux is a kernel



Linux Distribution Families



Here's a link to a more full and HUGE Linux family tree.

Terminal

A terminal is a text-based interface used to enter commands into and print output from a computer system.

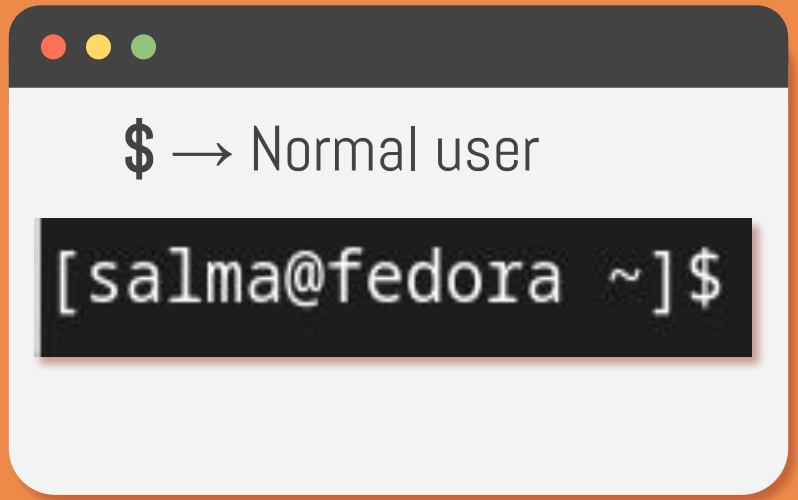
Shell

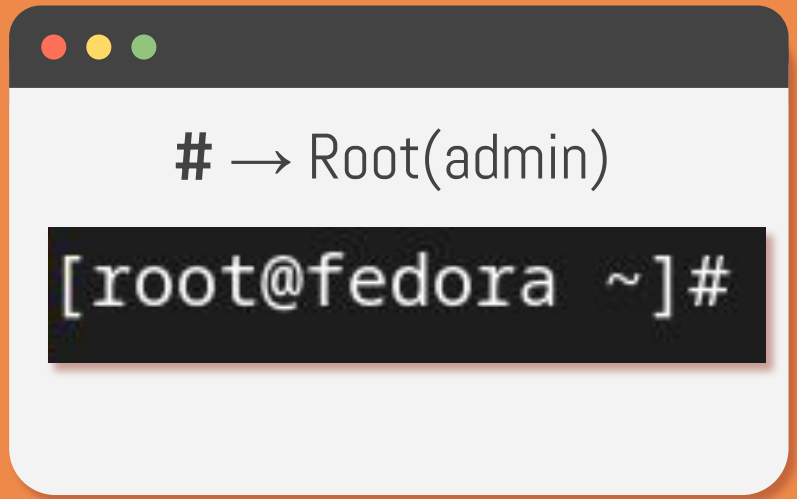
It's a program that takes commands from the keyboard and gives them to the operating system to perform. (interprets and executes CL)

Different Types of Shells in Linux : sh, zsh, csh, ksh, fish and **bash**

salma@fedora:~

[salma@fedora ~]$


$ → Normal user
[salma@fedora ~]$


→ Root(admin)
[root@fedora ~]#

By default the command line prompt is like this:

salma →username

@ → Defines that you are connected to the machine next to it

fedora → machine name that you are connected to (host name)

~ → the working directory

$ → for user (changes to # if you are the root)

—username@hostname:working_directory($/#)

Basic Command

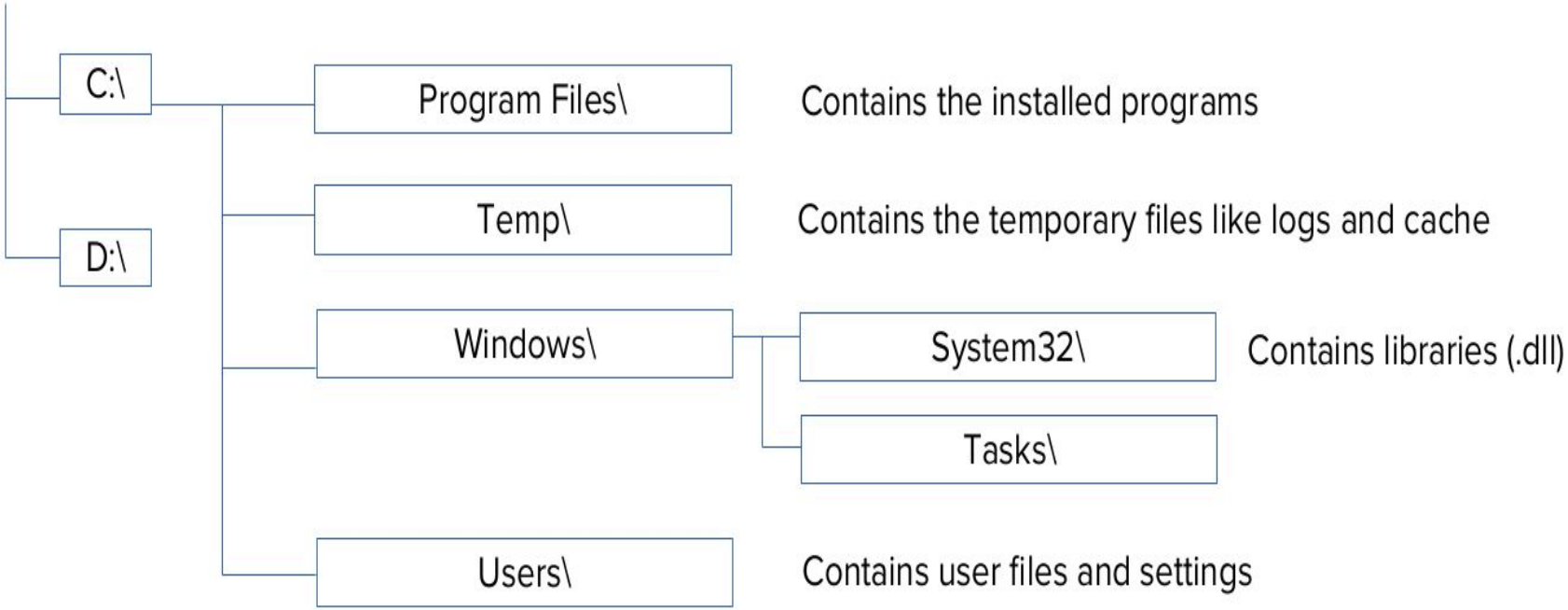
```
[COMMAND]       [OPTION]          [ARGUMENTS]
   ls         -ld, -la, -lA     file or directory
   rm          -r,  -f, -ir     file or directory
```

Command ⟶ The order you want to do

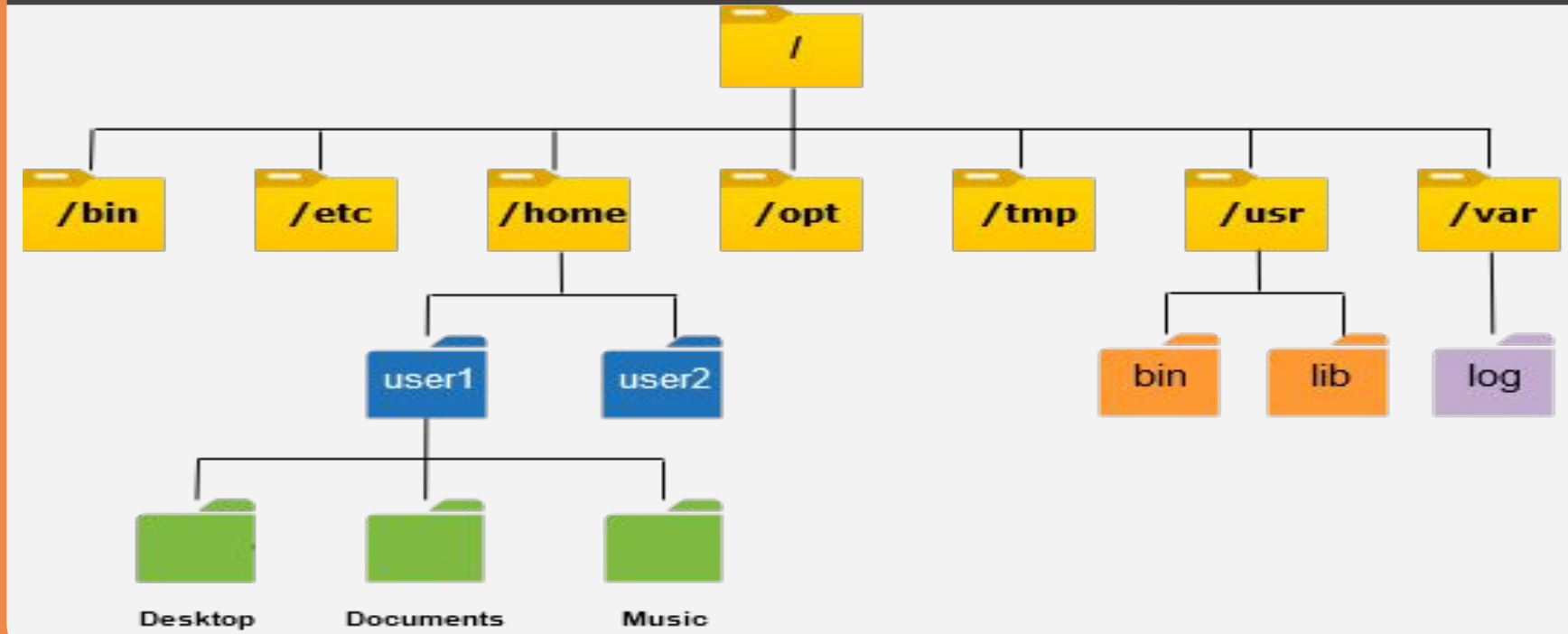
Option ⟶ modifies the action of the command (optional) and we can combine more than one option

Argument ⟶ what you are going to apply the command to

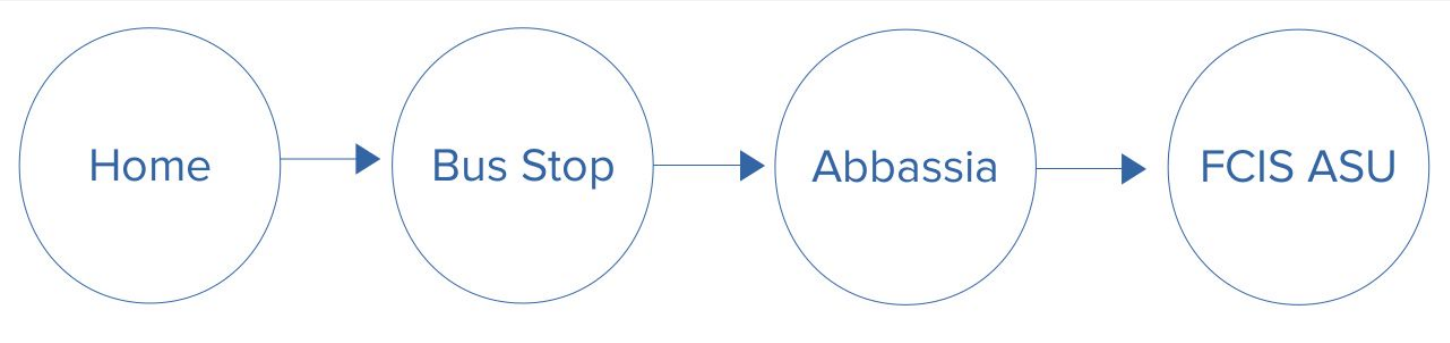
Windows Filesystem



Linux Filesystem



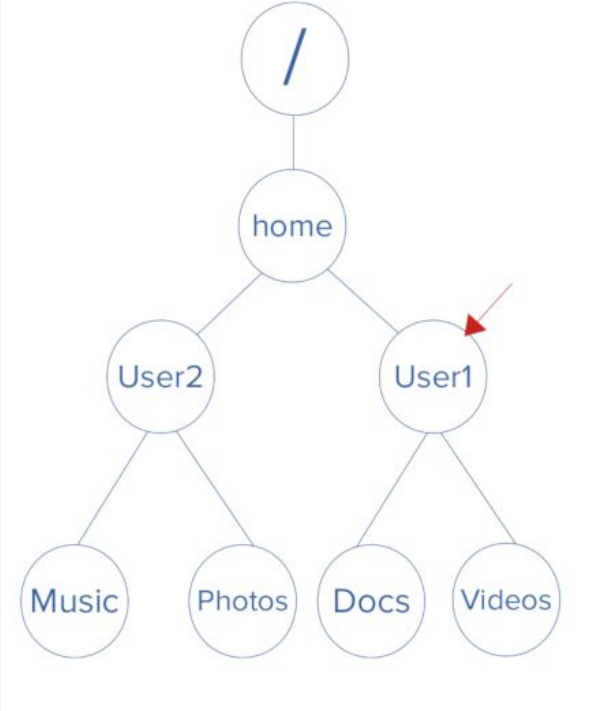
Relative and Absolute Paths



Relative and Absolute Paths

Absolute Path: The total path leading to the directory.

Relative Path: The path relative to the working directory.



pwd

Prints the current Working Directory

ls

Lists all the files and the directories.

cd

Changes the current working directory to the specified directory

mkdir

Creates a new directory with the name <dir>

head

Output the first part of files

tail

Output the last part of files

cat

Display the contents of file

nano

Text editor

Hands-on [1]

1. See your current working directory
2. Go to the /etc directory
3. Take a look at its content
4. Read the first 3 lines of /etc/passwd
5. Go back to the home directory

5-Minute Break

touch

Create file without content.

mv

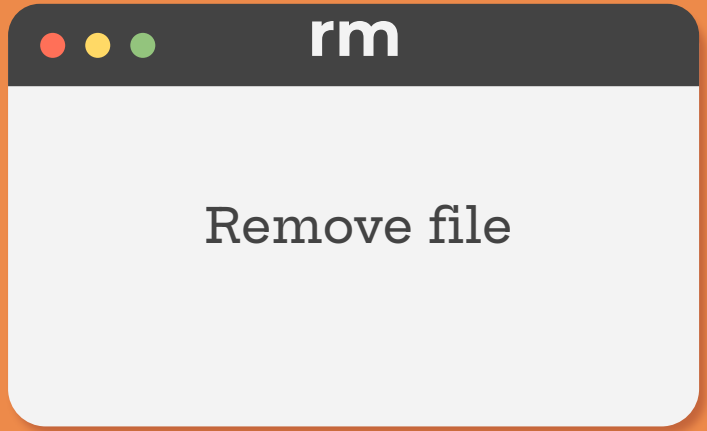
Move a file from one location to another location

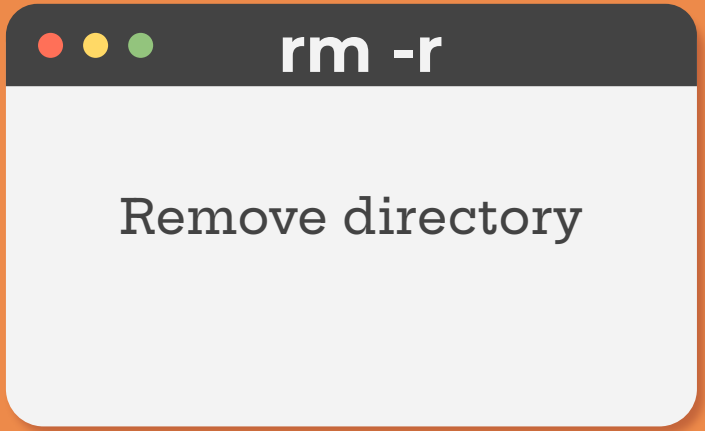
echo

Print a text on the standard output.

alias

Assign name for a long command or frequently used command


rm
Remove file


rm -r
Remove directory

cp
Copy file

cp -r
Copy directory

man

System reference manuals

history

History of the commands that you previously entered

clear

Clear the screen.

tab

If you start typing the beginning of a command, file, directory, etc and hit the Tab key, it will autocomplete

Hands-on [2]

1. See your current working directory
2. Make a directory called temp
3. Go to temp directory
4. Create a file called test.txt
5. Type Hello Linux!! inside test.txt
6. Create a directory called hands-on
7. Take a copy of the hands-on directory and put it in the Desktop

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Thank you